We claim:

1. A method for controlling the growth of fungi in a textile material comprising combining the textile material with a fungicidally effective amount of a fungicidal compound.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the fungicidal compound is selected from the group consisting of strobilurin fungicides, pyrrole fungicides, anilide fungicides, conazole fungicides, thiazole fungicides and pyrimidine fungicides.

3. The method of claim 2 wherein the fungicidal compound comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of a strobilurin and a pyrrole.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the textile material comprises polyacrylonitrile, and the fungicidal compound comprises at least one member from the group consisting of azoxystrobin and fludioxonil.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein the textile material comprises a polyamide, and the fungicidal compound comprises at least one member from the group consisting of azoxystrobin and fludioxonil.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein the textile material comprises a polyester, and the fungicidal compound comprises at least one member from the group consisting of azoxystrobin and fludioxonil.

7. The method of claim 5 wherein the textile material comprises a synthetic polyamide, and the fungicidal compound is combined with an acaricide.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein the synthetic polyamide is formed into a carpet, and the fungicidal compound is applied to the carpet at a level of at least about 10 mg/m^2.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein the fungicidal compound is applied to the carpet at a level of at least about 30 mg/m^2.

10. The method of claim 7 wherein the acaricide is permethrin.

11. A method for controlling the growth of fungi on a textile substrate which comprises contacting said surface with a fungicidally effective amount of a composition comprising a fungicidal compound.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein the fungicidal compound is selected from the group consisting of strobilurin fungicides, pyrrole fungicides, anilide fungicides, conazole fungicides, thiazole fungicides and pyrimidine fungicides.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein the fungicidal compound comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of a strobilurin and a pyrrole.

14. The method of claim 13 wherein the strobilurin is azoxystrobin and the pyrrole is fludioxonil.

15. The method of claim 11 wherein the textile substrate comprises a carpet.

16. The method of claim 11 wherein the fungicidal compound is combined with an acaricide.

17. The method of claim 11 wherein at least 50% by weight of the fungicidal compounds and acaracides, if used, remaining on or in the textile substrate are present below the top surface of said substrate.

18. The method of claim 11 wherein the substrate is a carpet and at least 50% by weight of the fungicidal compounds and acaracides, if used, remaining on or in the carpet are in an area comprising the bottom ½-portion of the pile to below the backing.

19. A method controlling the growth of fungi present in a textile substrate which comprises the following steps in any desired sequence of

(1) removing fungi including molds, mycelium and spores thereof, live or dead mites and faecal matter thereof; and

(2) applying to said surface a fungicidally effective amount of a composition comprising a fungicidal compound.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein the fungicidal compound is selected from the group consisting of strobilurin fungicides, pyrrole fungicides, anilide fungicides, conazole fungicides, thiazole fungicides and pyrimidine fungicides.

21. The method of claim 20 wherein the fungicidal compound comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of a strobilurin and a pyrrole.

22. The method of claim 19 wherein said composition contains an acaricide and which further comprises applying an acaricidally effective amount of an acaricide to said substrate.

23. The method of claim 22 wherein said acaricide is permethrin.

24. The method of claim 19 wherein step (1) is carried out with a vacuuming and/or hot water extraction apparatus under conditions wherein the removed material is substantially not vented into the local atmosphere.